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SAINIK SAMACHAR

PRESIDENT PRESENTS
THE SILVER TRUMPET
& BANNER TO P.B.G.

DECEMBER 24, 1978



The President takes the salute

President Presents Silver Trumpet And Banner To His Body Guard

The President Shri Sanjiva Reddy, presented the Silver Trumpet and a Banner to his Bodyguard at a simple Ceremony in the fore court of Rashtrapati Bhawan on 11 Dec. 78.

Earlier, the President inspected the parade which was followed by a march-past. The bodyguards on horses looked sleek and smart in their red, white and gold outfit with black shiny leather boots.

Lance Dafader Meher Singh on the only white-horse Vidopad, received the trumpet. Vidopad was presented by Russia to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru when he was Prime Minister.

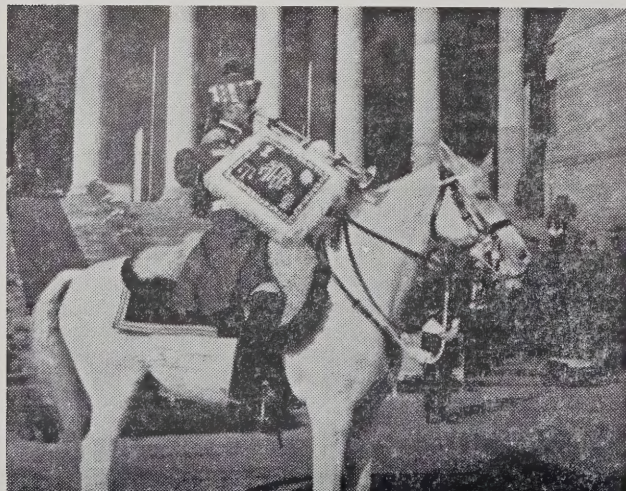
Each new President on assuming office presents the trumpet and banner to his Bodyguard. The banner is carried on all ceremonial parades where the yead of state is present.

The President's Bodyguard is one of the oldest and the senior-most military units of the Indian Army. It was raised in 1773.

The late Dr. Rajendra Prasad presented the Bodyguard with the trumpet and banner on May 14, 1957, the late Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on October 21, 1962, Shri V. V. Giri on September, 30, 1973, and the late Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on March 21, 1975.

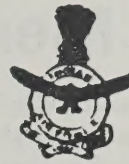
In 1969, due to the sudden death of Dr. Zakir Hussain, the presentation could not take place.

A bugler with the new trumpet



SAINIK SAMACHAR

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(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED FAUJI AKHBAR FOUNDED 1909)

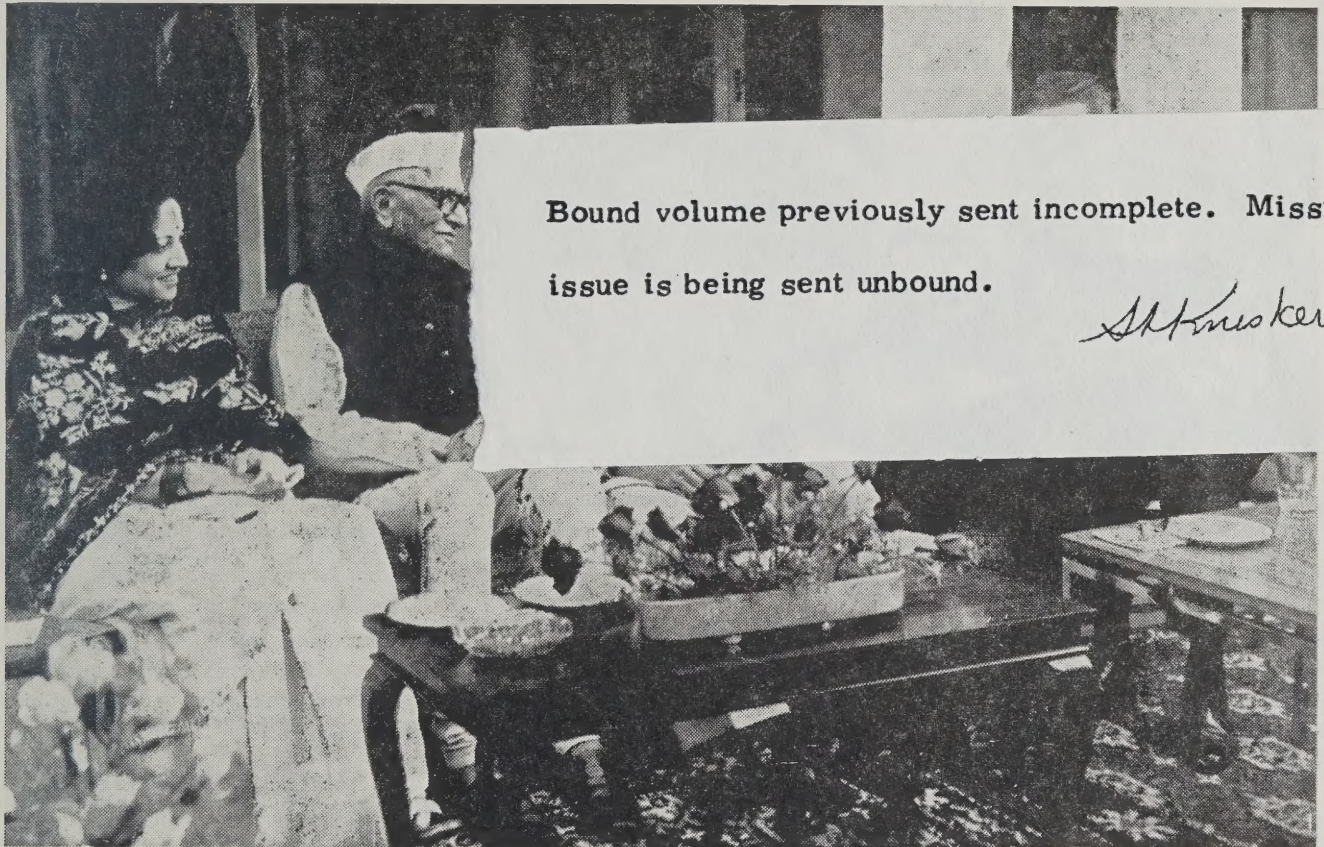
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PICTORIAL WEEKLY OF THE ARMED FORCES

Simultaneously published in Hindi, Gorkhali, Marathi, Punjabi, Urdu, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Bengali editions also

Bound volume previously sent incomplete. Missing issue is being sent unbound.

Shankar



Editor-in-Chief
Col. R.K. Mathur

Editors
C. Mathew Chandy
Droane Vir Kohli

The President has a look at the Navy Day special issue of Sainik Samachar. Looking on are the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai, Admiral Jal Cursetji, Commodore S. K. Sinha and Smt. Sinha. The occasion was Navy Day Reception at Navy House on Dec. 4, 1978.

More Picturson Pages 18-19)

English Unit

Bishamber Lal
Gyan Bhatnagar
Sub. Maj. P. T. Nair

In The Wake Of Floods

Missions Of Mercy, Sagas Of Sacrifice

Reports of rescue and relief operations conducted by the Armed Forces during National calamities generally bristle with arid statistics of number of marooned persons transported to safety, of food packets dropped and kilos of medicine rushed to the affected areas. Shining through this maze of data are human interest stories that speak of individual acts of heroism and kindness, of one man's daring and of a life sacrificed in the process of saving another. Here are a few such incidents out of many which may have gone unnoticed.

An Affair To Remember

"Married?"

"No Sir".

"In Love ?"

"Well, kind, of Sir"

"Where is she ?"

"In Poona"

"Her name ?" I asked.

"Sorry Sir, can't tell" replied young Lt. Deepak Gade.

"Why ?" I persist.

"Because the one in Bombay won't appreciate it".

I got the point....

It was a pleasant cool evening in Calcutta and the lawn of the Command Mess in Fort William is the closest thing you can have for a whiff of fresh air in the ever bustling cacaphony of the smokey metropolis. I was trying to soften up Lt. Deepak Gade of an Engineers Regiment to tell us about his heroic rescue feat during the recent floods in West Bengal. He is tall, fair and handsome (TFH as we call in Air Force).

"No, thank you, get me a fresh lime with salt and pepper". I have yet to lose one kg weight for my annual medical to keep the Docs happy.

We settle down with a drink each and the standard mess snacks—a plate of salted monkey-nuts.

"Tell us about Babar Bandh" I prompt him.

"O ! that is history now. Let

us talk about "Shatranj ke Khilari" he evades.

I persist and win.

Incidentally, Babar Bandh is a small village in Burdwan District which came into prominence because it was comparatively less flooded during the October floods and an army detachment commanded by Lt. Deepak Gade carried out relief and rescue operations from here.

"It was a dark night. I had been operating since first light. We were cruising along the river Ajay towards my Base Camp at Babar Bandh. Well, we were going on more by in-tuition than any features to go lay. The river was turbulent with a strong current. But there was an eerie silence punctuated by the Chugh. Chugh ! of the OBM (Out board motors). We were all very tired.

"What were you thinking about

at that time, Poona or Bombay ?"

"Frankly, the only thought I had was to hit the bed and to go to sleep.

Let us get back to your story. Yes, suddenly Naib Subedar Patil shouted, "Sir, I heard a child crying".

We strained our ears and eyes to hear and see. No joy. But Patil persisted.

I turned the boat to investigate and satisfy Patil's conscience and curiosity.

INCREDIBLE SIGHT

The sight we saw was incredible.

There were 14 men, women and children clinging on to a huge tree trunk which was merrily bobbing along with the strong current.

"My God ! ! I uttered.

"How are we going to get them over", I wondered.

I couldn't take the boat near

because the tree was bobbing along pretty erratically and if it had hit the boat we would have had to join the tree party.

Patil provided the answer.

Sir, we will swim across and bring them over.

Well, we did precisely that.

But that was only the beginning of the problem.

They refused to let go the tree thinking that they will be swept away. We tried to explain to them but mind you, they didn't know Marathi and I didn't know Bengali.

But, as in love, language was only a marginal barrier. They made it amply clear to us that they did not want our help!

I had a mid-water conference with Patil. Again he provided the solution.

Sir, we will snatch the children and take them to the boat. The rest will automatically follow.

Brilliant.

We made our move.

And

We succeeded.

Then on, it was smooth sailing till we came to the last 4 women.

They just wouldn't leave the tree.

We were pretty wet and exhausted. But we were surprised at their adamant behaviour.

Patil got the answer again.

The four women didn't have even a rag on them. How could they leave the cover of water.

We organised whatever little cover was possible and got them on board.

* * *

I looked at Deepak.

He had a far away look in his eyes.

He doesn't even know their names. The fourteen men, women children won't recognise him if they crossed him on the roadside because it was 11.30 P.M. that

night when they had reached Babar Bandh.

"Was he thinking of Bombay or Poona?" I wondered.

I thanked him for the wonderful evening and promised to join him for a drink after the medical.

"Buenos Noches" we said in Spanish since we had learnt the language at NDA.

Wg Cdr Ranbir Singh TALE OF NATHUPURA

The village Nathupura in North Delhi was the worst hit village in recent Delhi floods. There were approximately 400 houses of poor labourers, out of which over 300 completely damaged.

The people of Nathupura will never forget the nightmare of 04 Sep. 78 when water all of a sudden started rising at an alarming rate and 0100 hrs on 05 Sep. 78 reached just one foot below the roof level. The entire population of the village took shelter on the roof tops along with children and women, old and sick and their valuable domestic cattle. The water was still rising. The brave people of Nathupura then decided to make a last bid for safety miles away. It was God's grace that water did not rise further and thus valuable lives were saved. The villagers under its founder, Shri Nathuram Tyagi fondly called Nathu Master, a seventy five years old ex Army Hav did lose confidence and were willing to face the worst bravely and were ready for any sacrifice.

In September 1978 when Army personnel were engaged in relief work in an urban area, the people there who had enough food and running water, asked for beer to relieve their boredom. In sharp contrast the villagers of Nathupura who were bereft of even drinking water, made a request for vet doctors to attend to their suffering cattle!

The village remained cut off and unapproachable from rest of the world and the grim situation was conveyed to flood control by IAF Helicopters.

The two fd coys of 102 Engr Regt of Sector B who were first to reach Delhi for flood relief and were working round the clock from 04 Sep. 78 were given the responsibility to find a suitable route for boats to reach the village. Efforts were made on 05 Sep. 78 by the brave Sappers to find a route over thousands of under water obstacles, brick kilns fencing and through fast flowing current and high waves. Engines failed and boats lost the direction. Enroute they evacuated marooned people from brick kilns and finally on 06 Sep 78 the red flags raised by the villagers and waving distress signals made it possible to reach the village. The first Army boat was cheered and welcomed. The people starving for the last three days found the ray of hope.

On 06 Sep. onwards the great task of ferrying cooked food, medicine, made teams, Vet teams and most precious clean drinking water and evacuation of sick started and continued till 15 Sep. 78. In all this unit ferried following :—
Evacuated—3300 pers; Cooked food—9156 packages; Dry ration—8000 Kgs; Cattle feed—12000 Kgs; Drinking water—20000 Ltrs; Med teams—13; Vet teams—10; Misc relief items—8350 packages of soap, candle and tea sugar etc. Kerosene Oil—500 Ltrs.

At the conclusion of the rescue operations' 'Nathu Master' the grand old man of the village gave the army unit a long letter on behalf of all the villagers expressing their gratitude. The Soldiers cherish this letter more than all the praises they received from other quarters.

Contd. on page 33

The Case Of The Mysterious Bird-Strike

P E G

The fighter landed with its fan running down for want of juice. There was a big hole in the nose radar cone and the juicy part of the bird had separated from the aerofoil sections and lift giving surfaces and entered the engine ! Tearing the skin of the intake and shattering the guide vanes and different stages of the compressor, bits of small intake skin, exploded like a cluster bomb, ripping open the wing fuel tank and fuel flow lines like a tin of sardines. Gallons of life saving fuel were pouring out making a white vapour trail behind the aircraft as if an aerial display were in progress. Two shattered blades in the first stage of the compressors were now twelve shattered blades at the fifteenth stage and the engine was developing only enough heat to fry an egg. One would think this was a fighter returning from a combat mission.

The jet jock in the saddle was an experienced fighter pilot with thousands of jet hours and two combat tours behind him. He was known as 'swivel neck' because he could spot any 'poogie' within a radius of 16 km in the sky, and within 2 km on a crowded street. He was happily married, content, just about to go on annual leave, had retired early the previous night, and was flying during the 'green period'. His sortie profile was a Hi-Lo-Hi strike with simulated combat with bouncer aircraft. He had just ordered the formation to roll out straight ahead from a hard turn when 'BANG'. He was so flabbergasted he at first thought he had collided with another aircraft. Micro seconds later he realised that he had broken one of the golden rules his wife had so often warned him not to 'Don't wink at or hit any unidentified birds or it's curtains with us. Here 3 km above mother earth he had met his Waterloo. All this and he had not even seen the bird.

Anyway this was no time for day-dreams, time only to get down to the job at hand. He was 50 km away from base, speed 650 Kmph at a height of 3 km. He transmitted his emergency to base and immediately his wingman closed

in on him, 55 km away his son had just broken a bowl of porridge and was up in tantrums with his mother for scolding him. 'Wait till your father returns' she said, 'I'll tell him how wicked and disobedient you are. You wait till he returns'. This was now uppermost in the jet jock's mind-to return safely. His wingman transmitted that the fuel loss was causing him deep concern and asked him to switch off the booster pump on that side to conserve fuel. He had also eased up and had gained another one km so as to stretch the glide to make base. The cockpit temperature had risen another 10°C as the air conditioning had now packed up and the anxiety and tenseness of the situation had added another 2 C. Things were really getting hot inside the cockpit.

Back at base feverish activity was under way. The crash tender and ambulance were at readiness and the whole station was geared up to meet the eventuality. In the Sqn crew room his Squadron mates were fully confident that he could meet any emergency and told the Chief Operations Officer to cool it. 'If Pete can't bring the aircraft back no one can'.

He had already set up his

glide path and with the lowering of the undercart the height loss was more. He coaxed his baby to give him the few extra metres so vitally needed to make the runway. When he was sure of making the runway, flaps came down and the whole station witnessed a beautifully executed touch down 150 km on the threshold. It was only when the rescue vehicles reached the aircraft at the other end of the runway did they notice the extreme damage to the aircraft.

The Court of Inquiry which assembled to find the cause, obviously came out with the verdict, 'Bird Hit'. But what puzzled the President of the Court and the Pilot was how he managed to hit a bird at 3 km at 0800 hrs in the morning. He was also certain that he never saw the bird before impact and since he was in possession of all his faculties he was to be believed. The pilot was lucky in not being blamed though the current craze was to blame both the pilot and the bird for the unnecessary and costly impact.

Ten years later the same pilot with a few more rings on his shoulders and a few more grey hairs on his head was visiting the same base on an inspection

tour. He watches a formation take-off and the speed at which the new birds moved impresses him. It brings back nostalgic memories. He is also impressed by the smartness and confidence of the younger generation pilots, but thinks to himself that some do need a haircut. The machines are clean and well maintained and the service ability of the fleet is very high. The supervisors are well 'geared up' and this highly operational and motivated unit could go into battle at a moment's notice. He thinks to himself 'God help the aggressor'. After the whole fleet is airborne he crosses the runway where the smell of burnt rubber whiffs past his nose and proceeds to the Flying Control for a cup of 'Cha' with the Station Commander. The Stn Cdr was one of the younger pilots in his Sqn in the good old days and was noted for one for the 'birds'. Now he is happily married with three combat kids, behind him.

Peace prevails in the Control Tower as all the missions have changed over to their operational frequencies. As soon as they had taken the last sip of tea the R/T crackled out loudly 'Phantom 2 from 1 I've hit a big bird in the nose and am experiencing severe engine vibes, slide nearer and check damage. Phantom 1 from 2. 'Cool it. You have a big hole in the nose, so you have clobbered something real big. Anyway no sweat. If gas burner hiccups, shut off power and I'll take you in'. Phantom 1 had more troubles than he realised. He checked his height 3 km. The engine was vibrating badly now. Jpt and RPM waltzed around the dial. He had no option but to stop cock the engine. As the fan was winding down he burst a fuel artery near the intake and his wingman called out 'Phan-

tom 1 quit the display, shut off booster to save juice. The hydraulic pump also called curtains, and his controls froze in his hands. Just to add a little more space to the whole show he felt a trickle of blood on his legs. Part of the bird had entered the cockpit near the rudder bars and had injured his legs. He was losing fuel, hydraulic fluid and blood by the minute, but one thing which he was not losing which really mattered, was confidence. That staved off the onset of panic and fear. He amicably tackled the situation like a professional aviator that he was, executed an immaculate touch down 150 km in the threshold.

Kudos and greetings were the order of the day. After the excitement of the day had died down, the top brass present put their heads together to find the cause of the accident. Bird hit was of course the obvious answer, but they were not looking for the obvious answer. They wanted to know if the area in which the aircraft was flying

was infested with birds and if any caution was given to pilots about flying in that particular area. Findings proved that this was not an area likely to be infested with birds and anyway, the height of 3 m, was above the height one usually found birds. However, further investigation revealed that previously, to be exact ten years ago, another aircraft of the same Sqn. had a bird strike in the same area and the same height. Also by coincidence it was no other than the same senior staff officer who was at present visiting the station, Incredible. This intrigued the top brass further who now sought authority from the very top to delve deeper into this accident, to see if anything might be discovered to throw more light on accidents involving bird strikes.

Investigations into aircraft accidents must never, regardless of their discoveries, write of a case as simply a case of bad luck. They must never for fear of ridicule admit other than to themselves, which they all do, that some

NOTABLE QUOTES

The history of civilisation is the history of unpopular views becoming popular.

(Dr. S. Chandra Sekhar)

With full employment and rising wages thanks to the militancy of the trade unions what was happening in France and the U.K. in the fifties and the sixties was the "embourgeoisement" of the worker. The French proletarian turned bourgeois was not prepared to sacrifice his interests for the sake of the class struggle.

(Tariq Ali).

Can we ever hope to learn a language without speaking it first. Whether we learn foreign or native languages we need to follow the classical pattern in language learning which is : Speaking precedes reading and writing...In (municipal or government) schools the English teacher very often is not known for any particular proficiency in speech habits....One who cannot speak the language well, can not teach it.

(V.N. Chhiber)

totally unrecognisable genie has once again unbuttoned his pants and urinated on the pillars of science and investigation. In this case this seemed to be the matter. It was only remotely possible to hit a bird at 3 km without seeing it and that too in an area which was not known for harbouring birds. Also, how come there was previous bird stike in exactly the same spot ten years ago. The pilot had hit a big bird at 3 km and had a tough time in bringing the aircraft back. Was the occult involved in these accidents or was it some phenomena which was yet to be discovered. Was it happenstance, coincidence or just plain enemy action. Now that the meat was on the fire one had to see where the fat was melting, where were the weak spots in the system.

After much discussions it was decided to send a formation of two aircraft into the same sector and receive the area under close control. Conditions to be simulated would be exactly the same conditions prior to the two accidents. Height, speed, aircraft attitude and manoeuvring would be as close as possible to conditions in the two previous accidents. All this was to be mentioned by two SU's and the aircraft would transmit every 30 Secs of all happenings in the air. Mission planned mission executed. The aircraft had been airborne for nearly half a hour and everything was going according to plan. R/T transmissions were loud and clear and no pilot had seen or experienced anything unusual. Two blips were on the radar screen, clear and uncluttered. 'Red 1 to Red 2, the only two birds in this sky is us two bustards' was the recording at the end of one of the transmissions. The weather was fine, and the visibility was limitless. Suddenly the two blips disappeared

from the radar screen. The radar controller called out on the R/T but there was no response from the formation. Control Tower at base also tried to contact the formation on the operating frequency but there was no joy. Immediately an air search was launched and the helicopter which took off headed straight for the last known position of the aircraft. After one hour of continuous searching nothing was discovered. The helicopter was asked to land at the spot and interrogate the villagers if they had seen or heard anything unusual. After interviewing nearly all the villagers in the area the investigators were back to square one. No one had seen or heard anything unusual. The crew were walking back to the aircraft when they saw a teenaged sitting alone in a field. Near him seemed to be the remains of a huge bird. On closer examination it was revealed that it was so. The bird was injured badly and dead, but in one piece. On further questioning the boy said that he saw the bird falling from the sky and had run to see what it was. It was still alive when it landed. He gave it a few sips of water but it had died shortly after. Did he see or hear anything resembling an aircraft. No, but he did hear a terrible bird like screech and when he looked up he saw the bird falling from the sky.

The investigations continued for months but nothing conclusive was proved. The two aircraft and the two pilots were never traced. The accident was put down to probable bird stike and disintegration. The remains of the birds were sent for examination. It was revealed that the bird was not of Indian origin. It was a raven whose habitat was the South China Seas. It was called Vital (dull head). It was further revealed that this bird cannot fly

very high and seems very stupid. It hops only a short distance and nestles close with others of its kind. In going forward it dare not lead, and in going back it dare not lag behind. At the time of its feeding it takes what is left over by the other birds. Therefore, the ranks of this bird are never depleted and nobody can do them harm. Yet, what was such a bird doing over Indian skies at 3 km. Puzzling.

Three years later a senior pilot of the same Squadron was doing an Air Test sortie in the same flying area. He had just executed a perfect loop when he heard a faint R/T call, Red 1 to Red 2, the only two birds in this sky is us two bustards. He immediately contacted Control Tower to find out if any aircraft were air borne but received a negative reply. On landing he was again reassured that he was the only one airborne. How had the two aircraft disappeared? Had they vanished into thin air or had they been kidnapped by a UFO? How was a bird never found on Indian shores, found here and at a height of 3 km. a bird which only flew at low heights and for short distances? What was the significance of this R/T transmission after nearly three years? All these questions remained unanswered.

Had the genie again piddled on the pillars of science and investigation. A faint smile came to the lips of the Senior Pilot. Goodbye Red 1 and Red 2. It was nice hearing from you again. Good bye my friends. There was a time I was sure of everything. Now I know better.

Driving Without Tears

Major K.C. Kapoor

If the motorists undertaking long holiday trips follow certain do's and don'ts, they could have trouble-free journey and a memorable one too.

Do you need a holiday to escape the stress and strain of hectic life? And are you keen to motor your way to holiday resort?

If yes, you can make the best of things, provided you know the art of mixing motoring with pleasure.

Remember, there are certain do's and don'ts which ensure the motorist a trouble-free of journey and make the excursion a grand success and, of course, a memorable one too! If you are prepared to follow those, you can set an example for the motorist of the future.

Before undertaking a journey, you should send your car to a reputed servicing centre, for a road-worthiness test.

Far too many motorists to-day neglect the pre-journey check-up and servicing of the Vehicle. Just a change of lubricating oils, greasing and engine tune-ups are not sufficient for vehicle going on a long trip. It needs a lot more—your fullest concentration.

Hence, "preventive maintenance", if performed efficiently by an automobile agency, reduces the likelihood of inconvenience, should a breakdown happen, on an out-of-the-way spot. In addition, it increases a vehicle's reliability; the vehicle performs better and it costs less to operate.

THOROUGH CHECK-UP

Indeed, a thorough check, up inclusive of tyres, brakes, lights, steering, fan-belt, hose and battery,

is of paramount importance before departure. You just cannot afford to miss it, for you are going on a long journey with your family and friends—to enjoy and relax.

Besides, you will have peace of mind, knowing that all the likely causes of breakdown have been investigated and, if necessary, repaired.

An efficient cooling system is vital, as your vehicle is likely to heat up during ascends of a hilly journey. If the cooling system is not functioning properly, it could prove costly.

It is not all that easy for car-owners to tell, if a radiator is in a good working condition or not. The best safeguard is to seek expert advice on whether it needs servicing. In fact, radiator and cooling systems should be flushed out every year.

Also, changing the engine oil, greasing suspension components and tuning the engine are very important, prior to embarking on a long journey. Unfortunately, some motorists, on long trips, do not reach their destination, because they fail to take adequate precautions. Consequently, they wind up along highways or lonely roads with a major trouble-waiting for uncertain help.

Let us not forget brake lining. You must have brake-linings, lines and master-cylinder checked up by an expert and act according to his advice, as deterioration of the break-

system is usually gradual. Also, do not ignore the break fluid and carry a small tin with you. Have the battery checked, specially if it is more than an year old.

ALIGNMENT CHECK

The car's alignment should also be checked. If the wheels are out of line, a long trip will cause uneven wear that ruins a good set of tyres. Tuning is another must. Your plugs, ignition-points and carburettor may be requiring servicing. Some motorists often sadly neglect the exhaust system. They do not realise the harm it could cause. Check wind-shield wipers, mirrors, door-handles, window-cracks, door locks, fuel-lines, shock absorbers and air-springs.

Take along with you repair materials, a good jack with jack handle, a tyre-repair kit, flash-light and a small tool-box with wrenches and screw-drivers. A soap cake will prove handy—it helps stop leaks in petrol tanks and the pipe-line.

Now something most important. Never take drugs or drinks while driving. Don't have a second look at a beautiful spot on the way. If you are really attracted by it, stop the car to have a good look at it.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING

"Defensive driving" is a simple concept. You must drive with sensible patience, care and courtesy, with the awareness that potential danger is always ahead. □



GEN VOHRA VISITS INDEP WKSP

Lt. Gen. A. M. Vohra, GOC-in-C Southern Command recently visited an Indep Wksp, the maintaining workshop of an Armed Bde. He was accompanied by Brig K. M. Dhody, Cdr. Armed Bde. Lt Col. S. P. Misra, Commanding Officer of the Wksp briefed him on the role, lay out and tasks of the wksp.

Armed Forces **Miscellany**

Army Commander Lt. Gen. A. M. Vohra conveying his appreciations for good job done to cheering up Subedar Major Prabhu Dayal

The Army Commander went round various repair sections and evinced keen interest in some of the management techniques adopted to streamline work at all levels for increased productivity. He appreciated the improvisations adopted by the wksp to establish repair facilities for some of the sophisticated equipment like hydraulics, FIE, instruments and telecommunications.

AIR MARSHAL SHARMA IN BAREILLY

Air Marshal G. D. Sharma, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Central Air Command, IAF, on his inspection visit recently to Air Force Station Bareilly inspected the ceremonial parade commanded by Gp. Capt. H. S. Manget, the Station Commander.

Reviewing the parade he called upon all personnel to strive hard and achieve highest standard in all of spheres. Later he went around the various units/sections of the Station. He was appreciative of the high standards that the Station continued to maintain.

March Past--A Ceremonial Parade. Air Marshal G. D. Sharma AOC-in-C, HQ CAC, IAF taking salute at the March Past of Ceremonial parade



Smt. Kamla Sharma, the regional president of the AFWWA, who accompanied the Air Marshal went round and appreciated the various welfare activities at the Station. She extolled in particular the selfless dedicated band of AFWWA members, headed by its local president, Smt. Guddi Manget, who teach without honorarium in Trishul View School, run free for the children of Class IV employees of the AF Camp. She also met the wives of the Station personnel at a get-together of the local AFWWA. Later she attended ladies function in the Officers' mess.

Smt. Kamla Sharma at Trishul View School during her recent visit to Air Force Station, Bareilly



CIVIL—MILITARY LIAISON

A Civil-Military Liaison Conference to review the implementation of various schemes in aid to civil authorities and ensure effective co-ordination between the State Governments and the Army in the Southern region was held at the Secretariat in Fort Saint George, at Madras recently.

Maj. Gen. S. P. Mahadevan, General Officer Commanding, Andhra Tamil Nadu Karnataka and Kerala Area presided over the one day conference which was attended by State Government Officials including Shri V. Karthikeyan, Chief Secretary Tamil Nadu, Shri E. S. Parthasarathi Chief Secretary Pondicherry, Shri J. S. Jesudasan Special Secretary, Home, Kerala besides Senior Commanders from the Army formations, NCC Directors and high ranking police Officials from the Southern States.

The conference also placed on record the appre-



Maj. Gen. S. P. Mahadevan, GOC ATNK and K Area (3rd from right) addressing the Civil-Military Liaison Conference held at Madras recently

ciation of the respective State Governments for the remarkable work done by the Army in rendering assistance to the civil authorities during the recent floods in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry.

The delegates to the conference earlier witnessed a play-let and a demonstration on internal security duties staged by the Army.



Brig. Balbir Singh Dayal donating blood to Indian Red Cross Society

ARMY JAWANS DONATE BLOOD

Blood donation Camp was organised under the auspices of Karnataka Sub Area recently to augment the resources of Blood Bank. Brig. Balbir Singh Dayal, Commander Karnataka Sub Area presided. This was the second blood donation camp organised by the Army in Bangalore. The first blood donation camp was held a month earlier.

A number of officers, JCOs and Jawans, led by Brig. Balbir Singh Dayal, voluntarily donated blood. □

BRIGADE ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIP

An Indep Para Fd Wksp Copy once again was given the responsibility of forming and trg the Para Bde minor units athletics team. The team fared very well in the championship bagging as many as eight prizes. Hav. Vijay Pal besides having walked away with all his three events namely 400 mtrs, 800 mtrs. and 1500 mtrs broke one of the two records that fell in the championship.

Para Bde Minor Units Athletic Team with Major JK Bajaj (Officer Commanding an Indep Para Fd Wksp Coy), Capt. Himat Singh (Team Captain) Nb Sub KS Dhillon (Team Manager) and CHM Mohan Singh (Team Coach) ▽





RECRUITING RALLY

DRIVE TO MAKE ARMY FULLY REPRESENTATIVE

All roads in Ranchi seemed to lead to Murabadi grounds. Thousands of aspiring recruits travelled on rooftops of trains and buses ; some went in rickshaws ; some trekked for miles through rural countryside to keep their date with the Army Recruiting Officers. Many had come from various parts of India. This year the Rally was for good reason, held at Ranchi, to tap the soldier by qualities of the adivasis and other biharis in large numbers.

Lt. Gen. S. K. Sinha, Adjutant General inaugurated the Rally. In his speech he emphasised the point that the Government was going all out to see that the Army was made fully representative of all the sections and regions of India. This recruitment was being conducted in the open, in a rally, to inspire confidence and trust in the fairness of selection.

An Adivasi pageant spectacle of Chota Nagpur at the All India Recruiting Rally at Ranchi

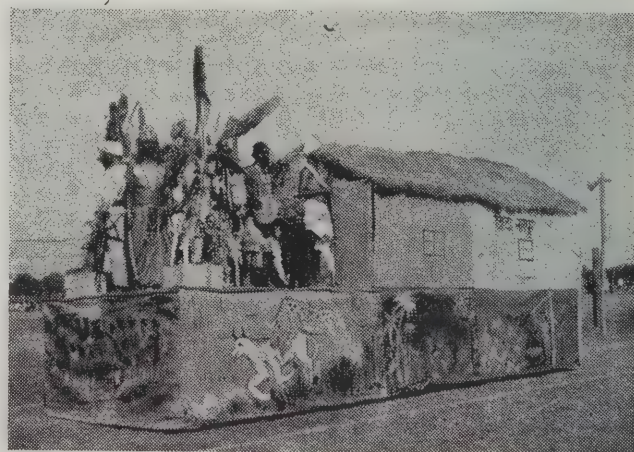
Lt-Gen. S. K. Sinha, Adjutant General watching the Medical Test of an aspiring Adivasi recruit Jogesh Lakra. To his left is Maj-Gen. A. P. Bhardwaj, Director of Recruiting

Lt Gen. S. K. Sinha launched the Government's drive to make the Army fully representative without lowering the required standards by personally carrying out various tests on two recruits. The two recruits picked up at random were Shri Parashuram Pandey and Jogesh Lakra and their particulars are :—

Shri Parashuram Pandey is abrahmin from village Baghusara, Bhojpur District. He had passed 9th class from Dalipore School. His height was 171 cms, weight 65 Kgs and Chest measurements 84-90 cms.

Shri Jogesh Lakra is an Adivasi from Village Farsamma of Ranchi District. He had passed 10th class from Kumbari District. His Height was 181 Cms, Weight 64 KGs. and Chest measurements 82-91 Cms.

The Army Recruiting Organisation handled this gigantic task with expert efficiency. Thousands of recruits underwent their medical and other tests with clockwork regularity. An outstanding feature of the recruiting set up was the Appeal Board to which any recruit could make any representation against the Selector's decision.



BANGALORE MILITARY SCHOOL

Bangalore Military School celebrated its Annual Prize Distribution Day recently. The prizes were given away by Air Marshal HR Chitnis, AOC-in-C, Training Command, to all those students who have excelled themselves in academics, sports and NCC. Air Marshal Chitnis who was the Chief guest, in his address to the boys, said "Blissfully, Military School, Bangalore seems to have gone a long way beyond the bounds of curricular study. I should also congratulate the young friends who have made full use of the facilities provided to them. The subject I have in mind is the performance of the Military School Students in UPSC examinations for entry to the National Defence Academy. The students are, no doubt, technically free to embark on any career of their choice after passing out of the School. I would still have expected that a good percentage would opt for a career in the Armed Forces".

Shri KK Arora, Principal, read the School report which mentioned that the school has done very well in the academic year 1977-78. Six of the boys, i.e. Sharma, Rajiv Sabharwal, CK Ramesh, Inderjit Oberoi, B. Ramachandran and Santosh Upadhyay joined for the 59th course of the NDA, commencing First January. The School won an Inter-Schools replay Race conducted by the Kendriya Vidyalaya in last February. On the NCC front, Cadet Corporal Surinder Singh of the school was adjudged the best cadet of the All India Rock Climbing Training Camp for Junior Division Boys at DEOLALI. □



Air Marshal HR Chitnis giving away trophy to the leader of the Nehru House for best in academics among all the Houses

RESIDENTIAL FACILITY FOR RELATIVE OF DI/SI PATIENTS

Smt. Jyoti Chitnis, wife of Air Marshal HR Chitnis, AOC-in-C Training Command, inaugurated an accommodation for the relatives of Seriously and Dangerously ill patients, at the Command Hospital Air Force in Bangalore recently. Parents guardians or relatives of the patients who are placed in the SI/DI lists can now live in the specially constructed accommodation till the patients are placed out of danger list. Hereafter, they need not go to hotels for their lodgings.

The accommodation, constructed at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned from National Defence Fund, consists of 12 beds, one dining-cum-drawing room, one kitchen, one store room and a room for the NCO In-charge.

Later, Smt. Chitnis visited the Family Welfare Centre, patients Recreation Centre, Physiotherapy, Family Wing and Paediatric wing where she distributed sweets to the child-patients.

Air Marshal HR Chitnis who also visited the Command Hospital was received by Group Capt. S. P. Chitkara, the Commandant. He went round various wards and enquired about the welfare of the patients.

Smt. Jyoti Chitnis, inaugurating accommodation block for the parents, guardians or relatives of SI/DI patients of the Command Hospital, Air Force Bangalore

Battle Honour Day

DOGRAI DAY

The 13th anniversary of Dograi Day was celebrated by a Battalion of the Jat Regiment somewhere in the Western Sector on September 21 and 22, 1978. The Day commemorates the victory of the Regiment in capturing Dograi town during the Indo-Pak conflict of 1965, and is held in honour of those who lost their lives in this accomplishment. Dograi town fell to the gallant soldiers of the Battalion after a 25 hour long continuous and bloody battle, during which heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

The celebrations consisted of a simple mandir function followed by a Sainik Sammelan, during which two minutes silence was observed in memory of the fallen heroes of the Battle Dograi. Later, a Pagal Gymkhana was held followed by a band display and beating of the retreat.

"BATTLE OF BADGAM" DAY

Somewhere in the Northern Sector a Battalion of the Kumaon Regiment celebrated its Battle Honour the "Battle of Badgam".

The celebration began with laying of wreath at the "Badgam Memorial" and observance of one minute silence to pay homage to the heroes of the "Battle of Badgam". A large number of officers, JCOs and Jawans of the Battalion participated in the ceremony.

Among those who laid the wreaths were Maj. Gen. P. N. Kathpalia, Col. of the Kumaon Regiment, Lt. Col. Narendra Sing, Commanding Officer of the Battalion and a number of other officers, JCO and ORs.

The Battle of Badgam was fought on 3rd Nov. 1947 to stem the tide of invaders who were advancing towards Srinagar Air Field and thus threatening the valley's only link with rest of the Country. The task was entrusted to Maj. Som Nath Sharma commanding a Company having less than 100 boys. The invaders numbering around 800 supported by heavy automatics and mortar fire, locked in a grim battle to dislodge these 100 resolute men, who held on to the enemy for six hours thus gaining vital time for the reinforcements to arrive.

Maj. Som Nath Sharma, 1 JCO and 20 other Ranks lost their lives in this action but their chivalry and sacrifice save the Srinagar Air Field. An advantage of great significance for the subsequent operations in the Valley.

Major Som Nath Sharma was posthumously awarded Param Vir Chakra, the first highest gallantry award of Post Independence India.

A unit Darbar, Bara Khana and Mandir Puja were other highlights of the celebration. Major General P. N. Kathpalia and Lt. Col. Narendra Singh exhorted men of the Battalion to be always ready to thwart any enemy evil design threatening the Nations' integrity and follow the foot steps and maintain the high tradition set by our predecessors.

SAINIK SCHOOLS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

1979-80

The Sainik Schools Entrance Examination for the 1979-80 Session for all Sainik Schools excepting Sainik School, Nagrota (J&K), will be held on the 24th and 25th February, 1979. The last date for receipt of applications is 31st January, 1979. The application forms can be had from the Principals of the Sainik Schools on payment. The price of the application form prospectus and model question papers is Rs. 3/- which may be remitted to the Principal of the Sainik School, where admission is desired, by crossed Postal Order.

The admission will be restricted to Class VI for boys who are not under 10 years and over 12 years of age on 1st July, 1979. The School Session will start in June-July 1979 for all Sainik Schools. Admission will be made in the order of merit as determined in the Entrance Examination. 15% of the seats are reserved for SC and 7½% for ST boys subject to their qualifying in the Entrance Examination on relaxed standards. The boys who secure admission will be entitled to graded scholarships ranging from full to one fourth remission in fees, under the UTs/States Central Government scholarships schemes for education in Sainik Schools, on merit-cum-means basis.

The Entrance Examination will be held on two consecutive days. On the first day, there will be tests in Mathematical knowledge and Numerical Aptitude. On the second day the candidate will be tested in Language Aptitude and Intelligence paper.

A list of Sainik Schools is appended below :—

1. The Principal
Sainik School,
Satara (Maharashtra)
2. The Principal
Sainik School
Kunjpura,
Distt. Karnal (Haryana)
3. The Principal
Sainik School,
Balachadi,
PO : Hadiyana,
Jamnagar (Gujarat)
4. The Principal
Sainik School
Kapurthala (Punjab)
5. The Principal
Sainik School
Chitorgarh (Rajasthan)
6. The Principal
Sainik School
Korukonda, Dt. Vishakhapatnam (AP)
7. The Principal
Sainik School
Kazhakootam,
Trivandrum (Kerala)

Contd. on page 25

Appointments

DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY



Lieutenant-General Kanwar Surindra Singh, PVSM, AVSM, MC, has taken over as Director Artillery at Army Headquarters.

Born on January 25, 1925 General Surindra Singh was commissioned in the regiment of artillery on August 29, 1943. He has commanded an artillery regiment and a brigade, besides being on the staff at the Defence Services Staff College and holding various positions at Army Headquarters, being posted as Military Attache in the Indian Embassy in Washington, and later Military Secretary to the President.

General Surindra Singh graduated from Staff College, Camberley, and attended the National Defence College. He was awarded the Military Cross in World War II and later the PVSM and the AVSM for distinguished service. He is one of the five Colonel Commandants of the Regiment of Artillery.

LT. GEN. CHARANJIT SINGH RETIRES

Lt. Gen. Charnajit Singh, Director of Artillery at the Army Headquarters for over four years, retired on November 30, 1978, after 35 years of service.

Commissioned on April 11, 1943, in the Regiment of Artillery, General Charanjit Singh saw active service in Burma and Thailand during World War II. He

SASO WESTERN AIR COMMAND



Air Vice Marhsal D. A. Lafontaine

Air Vice Marshal D. A. Lafontaine has taken over as Senior Air Staff Officer at Headquarters Western Air Command, New Delhi.

He has held various staff, instructional, and command appointments. These included Chief Instructor at Air Force Academy, Air-1 at Headquarters Western Air Command and Station Commander Adampur and Bagdogra. He is a graduate of National Defence College.

Air Vice Marshal Lafontaine was awarded Ati Vishist Sena Medal and Vayu Sena Medal.

was mentioned-in-despatches for gallantry during the Jammu and Kashmir operations in 1948.

He attended the Long Gunnery Staff College Course in U.K. in 1949 and the Senior Officers Course at Infantry School, Mhow in 1962.

He was awarded Param Vishisht Seva Medal in January 1978. He is one of the five Colonel Commandants of the Regiment of Artillery.



PUNJAB REGIMENT CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

A Battalion of the Punjab Regiment known as Nabha Akal concluded their 22nd raising day celebrations somewhere in the Northern Sector.

The highlights of the celebrations were prayers in Mandir and Gurdwara, unit sports and variety entertainment programme.

Addressing the Special Sainik Sammelan held on the occasion the Commanding Officer exhorted the Jawans to live upto the traditions of the Battalion. He said that the Battlion ever since it was raised

brought laurels to the Punjab Regiment and Indian Army as a whole.

In 1971 operation the Battalion was entrusted with a vital role in the Liberation of Bangla Desh and for its performance earned two Maha Vir Chakras, two Vir Chakras and one Sena Medal.

The Battalion in recognition of its bravery in various operations has earned ten Battle Honours and 42 other awards.



Smt Zaheer addressing the ladies of the Station

Air Marshal J. Zaheer, AOC-in-C Maintenance Command visited Base Repair Base Depot, Gwalior recently





ATNK And K Area Has New HQ

The ATNK and K Area HQ has moved into a new location in Madras. The complete project was conceived, planned and executed by the Army Engineers. The construction was completed in 12 months.

A Cultural Meet At INS Circars

A cultural programme, organised by INS Circars for the personnel of the Eastern Naval Command, was held at Sailors' Institute, Naval Base recently.

The entertainment programme started with a patriotic song presented by Direct Entry Sailors. During the show three skits 'Magic Rope' 'Marakh Chela' and 'Bluff Master' all in Hindi were enacted.

The other highlight of the programme was the peacock dance by Miss Jay Shree aged 9 daughter of Master Chief Betty-Officer Viswanathan. She received a thunderous applause from the audience. And not to be out done the sailors also pooled in their bit to further enliven the programme with a number of melodious tunes and a Kerala dance. In creating the right atmosphere Lieutenant Khuller helped a lot by compering the show.

Vice Admiral M. R. Schunker, Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command and Smt. Anne Schunker were the chief guests on the occasion.

WELL DONE

Sgt Joginder Pal Mehta, Eng won the Bronze Medal at the National Certificate Examination in Supervision-1977, held under the auspices of the National Productivity Council and the Karnataka Productivity Council. Karnataka Labour Minister, Shri R. S. Patil, delivered the Convocation address and gave away the prizes, in Bangalore. Picture shows Shri Patil (right) giving the Bronze Medal to Sgt Joginder Pal Mehta.



Maj. Gen. S. P. Mahadevan GOC ATNK and K Area is seen along with Brig. B. Mullick, Chief Engineer South Zone and other senior officers after the inauguration of the new Headquarters of the ATNK and K Area at Madras recently. (Left) The new Headquarters building of the ATNK and K Area

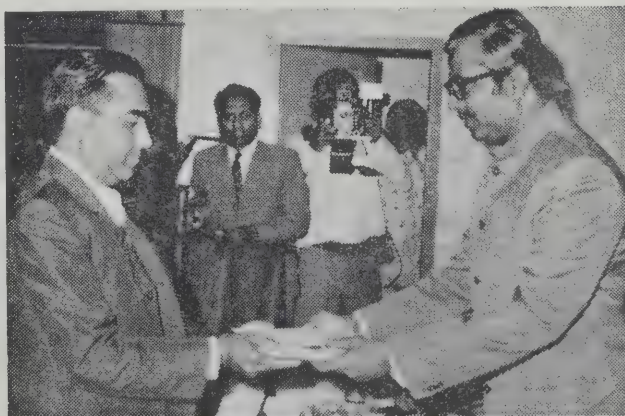
AIR FORCE GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME

The scope of the Air Force Group Insurance Scheme in operation since November, 1975, has been substantially widened to give enhanced and meaningful benefits to Air Force personnel. The original life cover of Rs. 40,000 for officers has now been increased to Rs. 60,000. The life cover for Warrant Officers and other ranks has been raised to Rs. 30,000 from Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. The revised scheme became effective on November 1.

For the first time, Non-combatants (enrolled) of the Air Force have also been covered by this welfare scheme with a life cover of Rs. 10,000 on payment of a nominal premium of Rs. 10 per month.

Another interesting feature of the revised scheme is the introduction of disability benefit to a member in case of his being invalided out of service before the completion of his normal tenure. This benefit will be at the rate of 50 per cent of the life cover.

The revised scheme also provides for such measures as would afford a member a steady income on retirement, commensurate with his emoluments. This income would be ensured by the award of survival benefit to the tune of approximately Rs. 1,10,000 to an officer member on completion of 30 years of participation in the scheme. The survival benefits in the case of airmen and Non-combatants (enrolled) would amount approximately to Rs. 52,000 and Rs. 17,000 respectively.





The President arrives

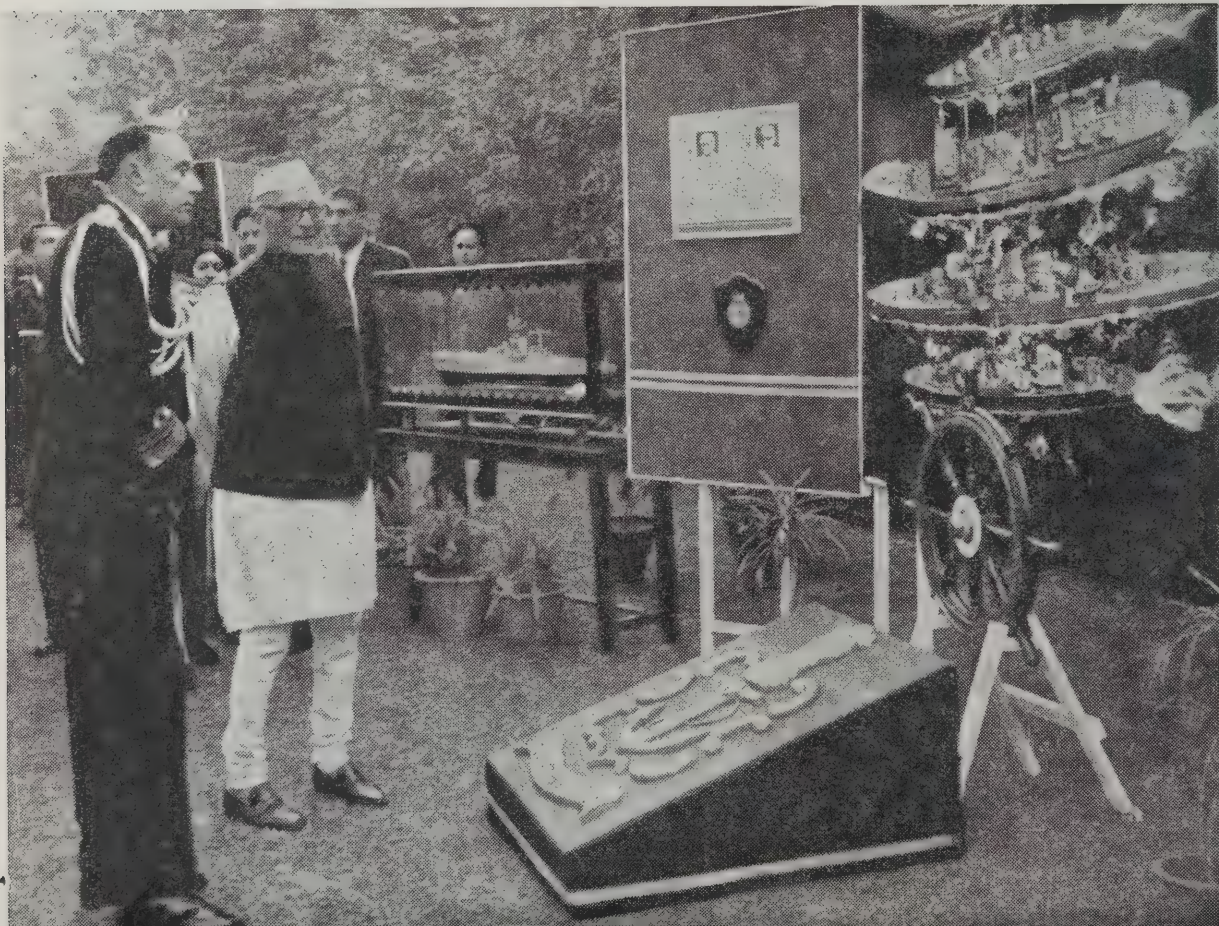
The Prime Minister looks at the models and exhibits on display. With him is seen Vice Admiral R. L. Pereira, Navy Chief designate

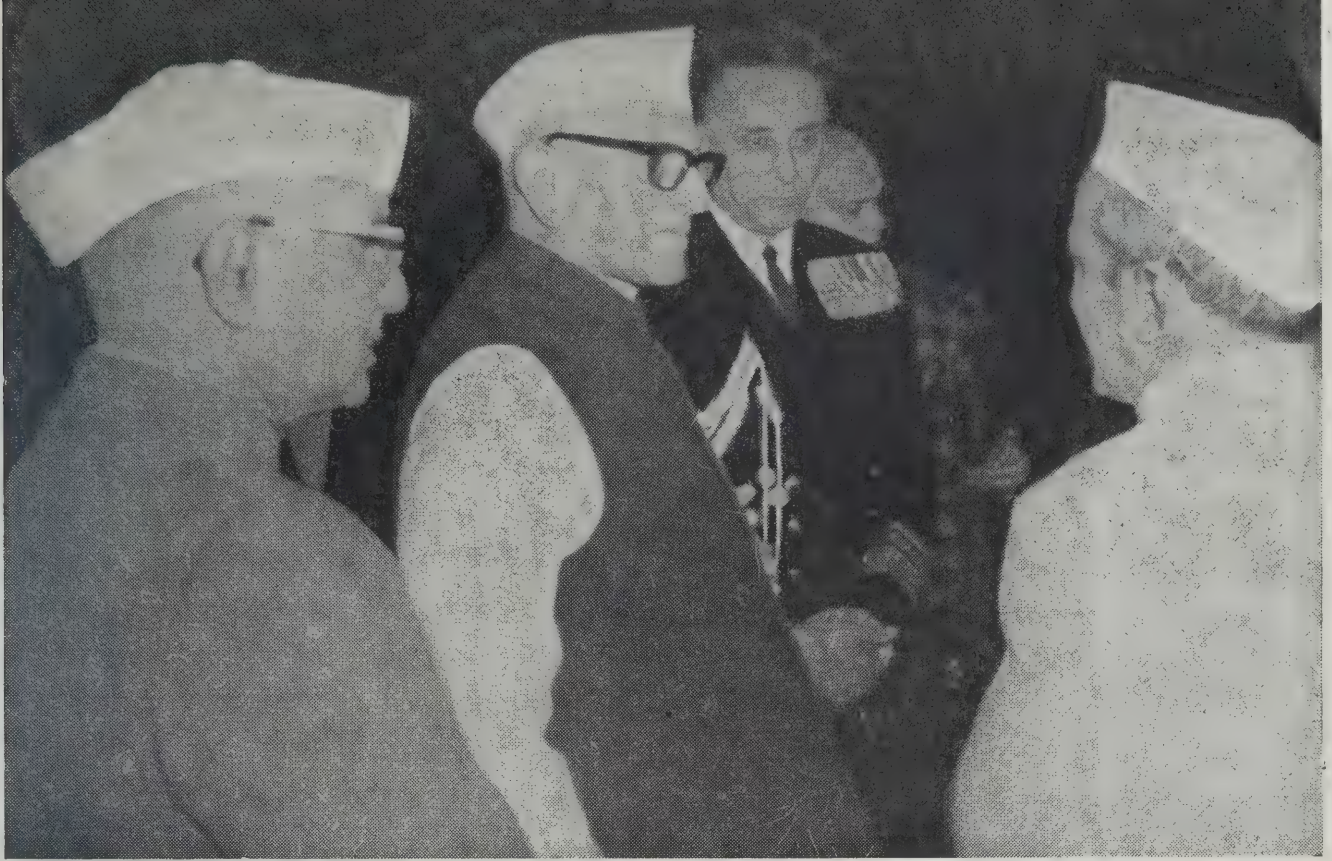
The Navy Day

'At Home'

The President Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Guest at the Navy Day reception hosted by Vice Admiral R. L. Pereira, Chief of Naval Staff in New Delhi, on 4 December 1978. Among the guests were Shri B. J. Jatti, Vice President, Shri Morarji Desai, Prime Minister, Prof. Sher Singh, Minister in the Ministry of Defence and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The exhibition featured models and exhibits displayed on the lawns of Navy House highlighting the modernisation and preparedness of the Navy.

**The President
the Prime Minister**



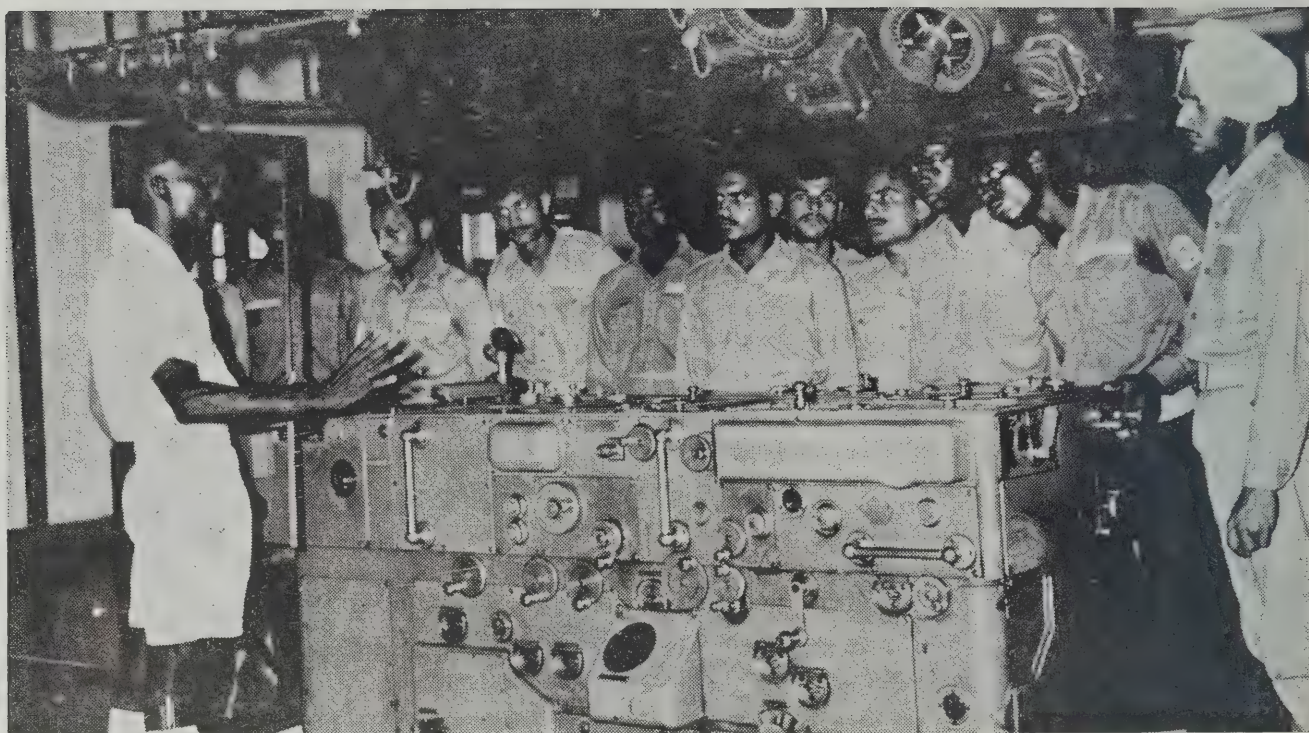


Among the distinguished invitees were (right to left) Shri B. D. Jatti, Shri Morarji Desai and Prof Sher Singh

Shri Sanjiva Reddy, Smt Reddy and Minister Shri Morarji Desai with some of the foreign invitees



Smt Nagarathnamma Reddy, wife of President Shri Sanjiva Reddy has a word with a guest. Smt. Navaz Cursetji looks on



Training In The Navy

THIS ARTICLE SPELLS OUT THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE INDIAN NAVY'S PREMIER TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS

The Indian Navy had inadequate training facilities at the time of Independence. Some of the old training establishments existing in 1947 were revamped and later expanded. New training centres with modern equipment were set up, especially at Cochin, Vishakapatnam, Bombay, Jamnagar and Goa. The premier executive branch training establishments of the Navy are INS VENDURUTHY at Cochin, and INS SATVAHANA at Vishakapatnam where advanced courses in gunnery, navigation, communication, tactics, diving torpedo and anti-submarine warfare are provided. Besides, these, war course and basic and divisional courses are also conducted. Officers and sailors of some foreign navies have also been receiving training in some

of these training establishments.

Adjacent to VENDURUTHY is the Indian Naval Air Station, INS GARUDA, the pioneer Air Station of the Indian Navy which was commissioned in 1953. As the various squadrons of aircraft were formed, steps were also taken to set up a number of training for those personnel at INS GARUDA.

In 1962, Dabolim Air Station at Goa was commissioned as INS HANSA. Today, the Indian Naval Air Squadrons consist of a variety of aircrafts.

INS CIRCARS at Vishakapatnam is the cradle of the Indian Navy where new entry boys are put through their pace before they join the fleet. This Boys' training

establishment gives trainees from all over India, a 34 week course common to all branches of Service. Technical training of electrical officers and sailors is being undertaken at the Navy's electrical establishment, INS VAISURA at Jamnagar.

INS SHIVAJI at Lonavala is the training establishment of the Engineering branch of the Indian Navy.

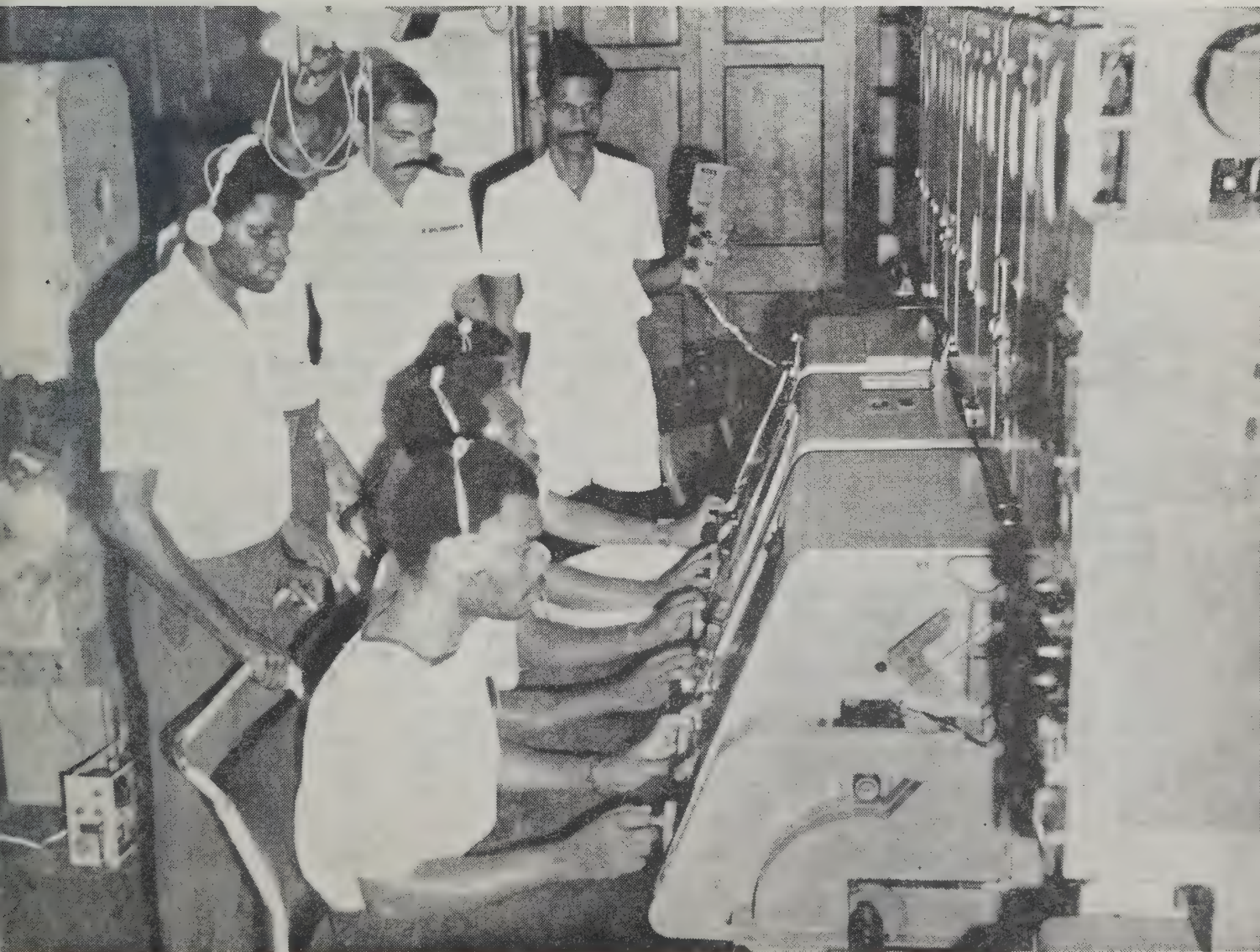
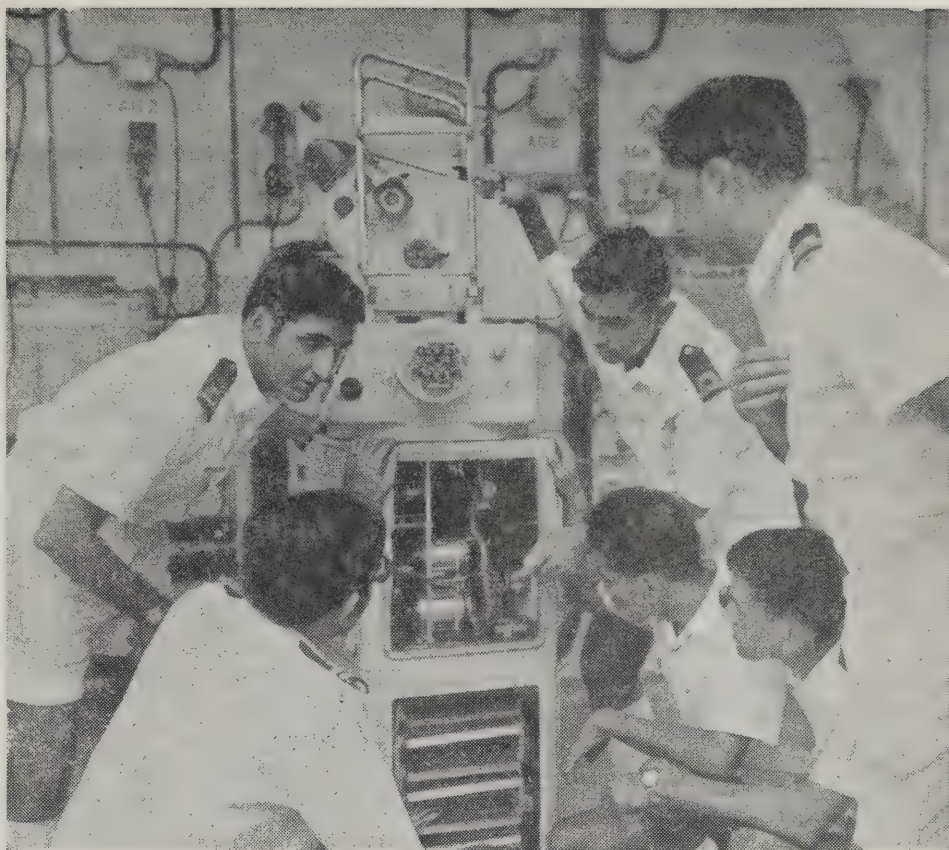
INS KUNJALI located at Bombay performs the vital role of training of officers and men of the Regulating Branch and the Central Naval Band. It is also responsible for carrying out provost and security duties.

INS HAMLA, at Marve,

Bombay is the 'alma mater' of the supply and Secretarial Branch of the Navy, where trainee officers and sailors learn logistic, administrative and catering duties.

In order to meet the increased training requirement adequately, a new Naval Academy has been established at Cochin for Cadet—entry Officers. A Sailors' Training establishment has been set up at Goa for direct entry sailors. There has also been an intensification of training of personnel of the Naval garrison stationed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Training of foreign Naval personnel in TAS School, INS Venduruthy ▽



You Ask: We Answer

COMMISSION IN ARMY

I have passed Matriculation Examination this year. I am 15½ years old. I am holding 'C' Certificate of NCC also. I am anxious to get a Commission in the Army through the National Defence Academy. Please let me know the age-limit and educational qualification required for admission to the National Defence Academy.

—*Shri Rajender Mohan Rana.*

Looking at your age and educational qualification you are not eligible for admission to N.D.A. at present. However, a detailed information is given below.

Cadets are admitted to the Academy every six months, a new course commencing in January and July every year. Admissions are made through a written examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. followed by Services Selection Boards interview and Medical examination by a Service Medical Board.

To gain admission to the U.P.S.C. examination, a candidate should be 16 years of age, and not more than 18½ years on the first day of the month in which the course commences. He should also have passed the Higher Secondary or any equivalent examination. About a year before the commencement of a course a brief notice appears in the newspapers and detailed notification in the Government of India Gazette giving information about the entrance examination to be held by the U.P.S.C. six months later. Copies of the Gazette notification, the application forms are obtainable from Area/Sub Area HQ/NCC Units/nearest Recruiting Office or from the Secretary, Union Public Service commission Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011.

COUNTING OF FORMER SERVICE

I am an ex-Havildar Instructor of the AEC. After having completed 2½ years service I got myself discharged from service on my own request. At present, I am re-employed as an Asstt. Teacher in a local High School.

I want to know whether I can get the benefit of my previous Army service for the purpose of seniority in the present post.

—*Ex-Hav Anandlal Alankar*

Under the existing rules ex-Servicemen are not entitled to get their Army service counted for the purpose of seniority on re-employment in civil service.

DRAWING OF SERVICE PENSION

It is understood that facilities of drawing military pension through the nationalised banks have been extended to all States and Union Territories. Is it a fact? If so, please let me know whether Military pensioners who are drawing their pension through post office can also avail this facility.

—*Ex-JCO Hari Singh.*

The facility of drawing military pension through public Sector Banks in respect of pensioners drawing their pension from Treasuries/PPMS have already been extended to all States and Union Territories. This facility is, however not available to those military pensioners who are drawing their pension from Post Offices.

PURCHASE OF DISCARDED

I have come to know that Serving Armed Forces Personnel can apply for the purchase discarded Army surplus vehicles six months before their retirement. Is it a fact? If so, please let me know the relevant authority and the procedure to be adopted in the matter.

It is confirmed that serving personnel can apply for discarded Army Surplus 'B' vehicles through the last serving Unit before six months of their retirement.

An ex-serviceman desirous of obtaining a Surplus Army vehicle for the purpose of enhancing his income potential should apply on a prescribed form through Secretary Zila Sainik Board of his district. Along the application he should submit an affidavit in duplicate on non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 2/- in the prescribed form duly verified by the Oath Commissioner or Magistrate 1st Class; attested copy of his Release

While seeking clarification from the Ministry of Defence, New Delhi on problems of pay, pension, gratuity and resettlement etc. the ex-Servicemen should give full particulars of their service, personal number, unit last served and their present address. They should address their queries directly to Broadcasting Officer, Directorate of Public Relations, Ministry of Defence, Room Nos. 29 and 33 of L-2 Block, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi-110001.

Order and Pass Book as a proof of having deposited the security money at the following rates :—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (i) Motorcycle | Rs. 400/- |
| (ii) Jeep/1 ton | Rs. 700/- |
| (iii) Truck/3 ton | Rs. 2,000/- |

On receipt of the application form the concerned Zila Sainik Board, after verification, the same is sent to MGOs Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

A vehicle is then released in his name as and when his turn comes.

In case of any difficulty the ex-Serviceman should contact Secretary of his concerned Zila Sainik Board for guidance.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND

I am a resident of District Almora (UP). I want to submit my application for getting some barren land in my district, which is under the Forest Department. May I know to whom shall I have to address my application ?

—*Sep. Bhim Singh Rana.*

You are advised to contact the Director, Sainik Kalyan U.P, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow through the Secretary of the Sainik Board of your district, with your full service particulars and a certificate from the district authorities that you are landless. He will render you all possible assistance in the matter.

ADMISSION IN AFMC PUNE

My nephew has passed Intermediate Examination with Biology as one of the subjects in II division. His date of birth is 15 Dec 60. He is desirous of joining the Armed Forces Medical College, Pune. May I know what are the conditions of age-limit, educational qualifications etc. that a candidate has to fulfil for admission to the admission to the MBBS Course of A.F.M.C. Pune ?

—*R. P. Singh, Leading-Telegraphist.*

Admission to 1st year MBBS Course at Armed Forces Medical College, Pune is through a competitive written test and interview held at various centres. To be eligible for admission a candidate should be between 17 years to 21 years of age and must have passed pre-professional (Medicine)/Pre Medical/Intermediate Science (Medical Group) or an equivalent examination recognised by the Poona University, as a regular student, with English, physics, chemistry (including Organic Chemistry) and Biology, securing not less than 50% of aggregate marks in the three Science subjects taken together.

The applications are invited in February/March each year and the session starts in July. Application form containing complete information can be had from

Officer-in-Charge (Admission), Armed Forces Medical College, Pune-1 on payment of Rs. 3/- per copy through Bank Draft on any Scheduled Bank at Pune in favour of Commandant, Armed Forces, Medical College Pune-1.

As admissions to 1st year MBBS Course at A.F.M.C. for the 1978 session are already over, you may advise your nephew to apply for the same next year.

OLD RECORDS

What is the address of the Record Office of IGSC which was previously at Aurangabad ? This information is required for processing my family pension case on the death of my husband. He served as a Jamadar in the said Corps.

—*Smt. Bhagwan Kaur.*

The old records of late General Service Corp are being maintained by Records the pioneer Corps. Bangalore-560006. That office may be addressed in the matter.

ARMY GP INSURANCE

My father was in the regular service in Central vehicle Depot, Delhi cantt as a civilian labourer. Unfortunately, he expired on 5 Dec. 77. My mother is his nominee. I want to know whether my mother is entitled to claim the Army Insurance Fund as per SAO 6/S/76.

—*Hav/AEC Jagmal Singh.*

Army Group Insurance Scheme does not Cover civilians in Defence employment. In this connection a reference is invited to SAO/6/S/76 which has since been revised by SAO 5/S/78. Advance copies of SAO 5/S/78 have already been issued to Headquarters Commands for distribution to formation/unit level.

PAY FIXATION ON RE-EMPLOYMENT

I have been offered an appointment of Coin and Note Examiner/Clerk Grade II by the Reserve Bank of India, Jaipur. I have been informed by the Bank that pension exceeding Rs. 50/-p.m. will be deducted from my total emoluments. Thus I will be getting nearly half the emoluments payable to a fresh appointee of my grade. In view of the above please let me know the orders in force regarding refixation of pay of service pensioners on re-employment in the banks.

—*Hony/Lt. S. L. Sharma.*

As per existing orders initial pay of a re-employed pensioner is so fixed that his pay plus pension including pensionary benefits does not exceed the pay last drawn by him after ignoring Rs. 125.00 from his pension.

2. As regards fixation of pay on re-employment,

following Government letters may please be referred to :—

- (b) Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure) OM No. 8(34)-EIII/57 dated 25 Nov. 1953.
- (b) Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure) OM No. F-7 (34)-E-III/62 dated 16 Jan., 1964.
- (c) Ministry of Finance No. F. 67/11/16/74 Imp. dated 18 March 1948.

WAR JAGIR

We are two brothers, serving in the Army. It is understood that those parents, whose only son, two and more sons are serving in the Armed Forces, are eligible for War Jagir Allowance from the Punjab Government, Is it a fact?

—L/Nk/CLK Nachhatar Singh.

Under the East Punjab War Award Act 1948 revoked on 10 Jan. 1968, the Punjab State Govt. grants War Jagir Allowance to the parents whose either only son or two or more sons are serving or have served during the Emergency declared by the president under the Article 352 of the constitution of India, on 26 October, 1962 and 31 December, 1971 provided they are domiciles of the Punjab State.

You are advised to contact the State Govt. through the Secretary, Zila Sainik Board of your district in this regard.

RECRUITMENT OF P.Ns.

My daughter has passed Matriculation Examination. She is desirous of joining the Army as a probationer Nurse. May I know to whom will she have to submit her application? What are the minimum educational qualifications and age-limit for recruitment as such?

—Nb/Sub Nirmal Singh Kaler.

Recruitment of candidates for probationer Nurses, Training, is carried out by the Maha Nideshak Shashatra Sena Chikitsa Sewa (DG/MNS), DHQ PO, New Delhi-110001—every year. The advertisement for the same appears in the leading newspapers sometime in the month of May every year.

Unmarried female candidates or divorcee/widow without encumbrances within the age limit of 17 to 25 years on 1 December of the year in which the course commences are eligible for admission to the above course. The educational qualification for probationer Nurses' Training is Matriculation/SSLC/SSC/High School Examination with not less than 50% marks in aggregate failing which any higher academic qualification. You are advised to suggest your daughter to apply for the probationer Nurses Training next year

and when the posts are advertised.

INTER SERVICES TRANSFER

I am serving in the Navy since 1975 as a Sailor. I am 22 years old. I have passed Intermediate Examination. I want to get myself transferred either to ASC or AMC. Is it permissible?

—Sailor Amrik Singh.

Transfer of a Sailor from one Arm of service to another arm of Service is not permissible under the existing rules.

CANTEEN FACILITIES

I am a short service Commissioned Officer. I am due for release from the Army Service on 11 Nov 78. Can I avail the canteen facilities from Service Canteens after my release from the Army?

—Capt. Amesh Ahuja.

Under the provisions of Army Order No. 109 of 1972, only those ex-Servicemen who are getting their pension from Defence Service Estimates and reservists who are getting their retention fee from Defence Services Estimates are entitled to avail canteen facilities from Service Canteens.

In view of the position explained above, if you fulfil any of the above conditions after your release from the Army, you will be entitled to avail yourself of the CSD Canteen facilities. In that event, you will have to approach the nearest Station Headquarters concerned in the matter.

I was enrolled in the Army as a clerk. At present I am undergoing training at Army Clerks Training School, Aurangabad. I have passed B.A. Examination from Agra University which is equivalent to Shastri Examination. Besides this I have passed M.A. in Sociology. Am I eligible to apply for the post of Religious Teacher in the Army?

—Rect. Shankar Lal.

The minimum educational qualification for appointment to this Special list of JCOs as pandit is Madhyama in Sanskrit, or Bhushan in Hindi or equivalent standard in the regional language concerned. An individual must not be below 25 years or over 40 years of age on the date of appointment. The candidate must be in category 'A' (AYE). On completion of 10 years service as religious teacher, he is eligible for promotion to the rank of Subedar against authorised establishment. Pay of Naib Subedar is Rs. 345-15-435. Allowances and other concessions are the same as for other JCOs of the Army.

Since you have passed B.A. Examination, you are advised to contact your Training Centre for further action, in the matter.

Magic Tricks—19

ANOTHER MIND—READING EFFECT

Here is another magic based on the effect of mentalism or thought reading for you, my dear readers. You can well guess that effects of this kind readily capture the interest & attention of the audience if shown with proper showmanship.

At a party of American journalists, on one occasion I was approached by a lady-journalist who requested me to show an improptu feat then and there, without any preparation. She said that I must not use any material belonging to myself, for the trick. Everything required for the act must be borrowed from them. I readily agreed to her proposal and accepted her challenge on a bait that she will pay me fifty dollars if I succeed.

I borrowed the writing pad of the lady, took out a few sheets from it, wrote down KENNEDY at the top & bottom parts of each sheet and NIXON at the middle. After writing I tore the sheets to separate out the names. From each

sheet I got two pieces of KENNEDY and one piece of NIXON. I borrowed a hat from one of the guests, collected all the small pieces together by shaking the hat well. At my request, the lady thoroughly blindfolded me with a number of handlies. The hat was then placed on a table behind my back near the back wall of the room. I took my two hands behind my body, reached the hat behind me and magically sorted out the two names in two different heaps, KENNEDY & NIXON. I did it quite correctly though my eyes were fully blindfolded. This baffled all & I got the fifty dollar bait-money from the lady which I donated to a charity fund through her.

Now how did I accomplish this wonder-act?

Keen and sharp feeling of touch is at the root of success of this act if you mark carefully, you will find that all the four sides of a writing-pad paper are neatly machine-cut. I



A. C. SORCER, MAGICIAN

tore the papers with hand and the cut therefore, was rough & uneven. The KENNEDY slips hence had three clean & even sides and one rough side. The Nixon slips had two rough & two clean & even sides. While groping inside the hat behind me, I touched the sides of the slips, noted the difference and threw the proper slip to the proper lot or heap. Carefully watch the illustration & you will understand the fact. A little practice will give you perfection in sorting the slips properly.

SAINIK SCHOOL

From page 14

8. The Principal
Sainik School
Purulia, (PO : Manguria)
West Bengal.
9. The Principal
Sainik School
Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)
10. The Principal
Sainik School
Amravathinagar, Udumalpet
Taluk Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
11. The Principal
Sainik School,
REWA (Madhya Pradesh)
12. The Principal
Sainik School,
Tilaiya Dam,
Distt. Hazaribagh (Bihar)
13. The Principal

- Sainik School,
Bijapur, Karnataka
14. The Principal
Sainik School,
Goalpara,
PO : Rajapra (Assam)
15. The Principal
Sainik School,
Nagrota-on-Tawi
Jammu (J&K)
16. The Principal
Sainik School
Ghorskhal
Distt. Nainital (UP)
17. The Principal
Sainik School,
Imphal, Manipur.
18. The Principal
Sainik School,
Sujanpur Tira
Distt. Hamirpur
Himachal Pradesh.

A Sinner And A Thief

M.M. Dave

KISANPUR was a small village surrounded by hills and cut off from communications with the outside world. Its inhabitants knew of no comforts except enforced idleness for a large part of the year. During the monsoon they toiled hard and raised the crop of coarse grains which had no market but sustained their life and made fodder for the village cattle.

The people lived in mud huts. The menfolk hardly needed an upper garment to cover their bodies. The women were more than satisfied if they could have a couple of worn saris and a blouse of coarse cloth. The very idea of having anything to cover children before puberty was foreign to these poor people. When independence dawned over the whole of the country, it dawned over these innocent people too. Sadhu Raman had on this day taken a vow to do his bit to serve the masses. He had his own plan and he selected this neglected village for its implementation.

He contacted the Taluka Vahivatdar to have some idea of the village. The functionary obliged him by giving him a lift in his jeep and bringing him to the village. He also arranged for his provisional stay in the village chowra, a small neglected building meant but rarely used as a rest house and office for the servants of the State while on tour.

The Vahivatdar introduced the new comer to the people as a missionary who had selected the village for his mission. Sadhu Raman belonged to the Ram Krishna Mission but what the

Vahivatdar said only confused the innocent minds of the illiterate villagers. When some one asked Sadhu Raman, "Are you a Christian?" he just said, "Why not? Is not Christinity as good as any other religion." The orthodox in the village said, "Any contact with him, nay, even talking to him from a distance, will land you, your ancestors and your future generations perpetually in hell".

Raman did not worry over this. "There must be a divine purpose behind all this," he thought, and unmindful of the abuses and insults hurled at him he quietly pursued his programme of setting up a dispensary in the village which, he thought, the people needed the most. He also set up a reading room and lecture hall in the village.

For a year or so the people did not avail of the medical facilities he extended. They resented any discourses being held by him or at his instance. But there was an epidemic of cholera the next year and the calamity killed much of the animosity the people bore against Raman, who spared no pains in attending to the ailing masses.

There was not a hut in the village which he did not visit to treat the suffering inmates and give them the medicines they needed. His dispensary proved its worth and all the whipped-up wrath and resentment against him melted like snow in the sunshine. Those who had led the crusade against him were surprised to find that in spite of all the abuses and insults they had hurled against him, his aid was available to them in abundance in their travail.

"The rain falls even for the

benefit of those who rail at it", was what the Brahmins quoted from their scriptures with reference to Raman's service.

A few days later a learned Brahmin from Benaras happened to be in this village. His discourses were arranged in Raman's lecture hall. The rapt attention and sincere devotion with which Raman heard these discourses and the homage he paid to the pandit was a great surprise to all the villagers who had so far taken him to be a Christian.

At one of these congregations Raman happened to lose his time-piece. He had seen one Raghav sitting by his side hiding something between his fingers. But that did not arouse in him any suspicion against his neighbour. He had found him so attentively engaged in listening to the Pandit's discourse that Raman despised himself for the diversion of his mind to think about what his neighbour was holding between his fingers.

Raman did not talk to anybody about the loss of his time-piece except to one of his friends whom he had asked to purchase a new timepiece for him when he next went to Jaipur. The local Police Station Officer, however, came to know of the theft and he approached Raman for a formal complaint as the time-piece was already traced and the thief was at hand.

Raman's reply to him was, "Immediately I found that my time-piece was gone, I decided to treat it as a gift to the person who had it. I cannot claim any property right over it now and lodge a complaint with you."

After disposing of the PSI, Raman started musing over the incident. "I have arranged religious discourses and have myself advocated

a pious and sinless life. But have I ever cared to think why people are led to commit crimes? The time-piece was of no use to Raghav because he has disposed it off. Surely there was some impelling force that led him to steal it, may be for his very existence in this naughty world. Even if a thousand scriptures are quoted ten thousand times before a man, the impelling force for existence would have its own way."

Raman went on musing over the point again and again until at last he made up his mind to visit Raghav's hut and find out for himself what the impelling force behind this theft was.

The next morning Raghav saw the missionary approaching his hut. He is surely coming to have me arrested, thought Raghav instinctively, and hurriedly hid himself behind the hut.

When Raman reached the hut, he found Raghav's old mother trying to cover her ailing body in a tottering bed. The only possessions he found in the hut were a piece of a broken pot of earth which the family used as a pan for baking their roti, a pound of jowar flour in a similar other piece, and a pot of water with a rusted iron tumbler out of which the ailing old woman cooled the rising temperature in her mouth.

"How long have you been ailing, mother?" inquired Raman affectionately as he entered the hut. The poor old woman could not make out how she could attract the honour of being addressed as mother. She only knew that poverty repelled all recognition even by the nearest of blood and always kept the acquaintances far away.

"Raghav, Beta, Raghav", she cried, making a futile attempt to get up to receive the visitor.

"Don't worry, mother, I too am your Beta. Let me see if I can be of any help to you. Have you had any medicine?" Raman inquired.

"What medicine we poor people can have? The water in this pot is our medicine and the Almighty Lord the great physician", she replied. "Raghav has, however, brought this", she added, stretching out a bottle from under the rags. "The proper time for taking it, he said, would be late in the night."

Raman took the bottle, looked at it and said to himself with a deep sigh, "Alas! This is the impelling force!"

He had his medicines bag with him. He prepared three doses, filled up a bottle with it and gave it to the old woman, and advised her to take the medicine three times during the day. One dose he gave her himself.

Don't worry, mother, you will be all right soon", he said in a soothing voice and inquired where Raghav had gone.

The mother called out "Raghav, Raghav", but nobody came.

"Does't matter. You ask him to see me in the evening at my dispensary. I want him for some work", said Raman, leaving the hut.

"Surely he wants to have me arrested", thought Raghav who was over-hearing the conversation between the old woman and Raman. He knew that the time-piece which he had disposed of was traced by the PSI and there was no escape for him now from being arrested. He, therefore, passed his time elsewhere and came to his mother late in the afternoon. When the mother narrated to him what the missionary had said he only said: "Let me prepare our Roti first.

We shall think about the rest later".

While engaged in preparing the Roti, he went on musing over his plan. "This is the last meal for me and the old woman. The poison bought by me is potent enough to ensure our migration from this world, may be to hell if not to heaven. Even the Almighty with all his might will be mightless to foil my plan of breaking through the gates of either of his other worlds with my mother. Where is then the harm in going to the missionary's dispensary".

"Let us have our Roti now", he said to his mother, and both of them started putting some light weight in their stomachs which had been empty for the last two days.

After resting for a while Raghav took out the bottle from underneath the rags, opened the cork and emptied half of it in his own mouth. He then asked the old woman to open her mouth and poured the rest in it.

"I am now going to the missionary", he said "Don't worry if I am late. You may go to sleep."

One who is on the brink of death fears none. In spite of all his conviction that the PSI would arrest him immediately on his reaching the missionary's dispensary, Raghav was not perturbed. He stood at the dispensary just at the appointed time.

"Oh, you have come, Raghav, thank you", said Raman. "Will you clean this compound for me? I shall pay you a rupee or so", he added in a business-like tone.

"This is all deception. By the time I would be cleaning the compound the PSI will come here and arrest me", Raghav murmured to himself while attending to the work. "But what do I care?"

Contd. on page 33

Resettlement News

District Industries Centre

(Continued from last week)

G. Manager (Cottage Industries)

- (i) To pay special attention to the development of cottage industries, with special reference to Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom and Handicrafts.
- (ii) To liaise with the State Khadi Board and other State Government agencies involved in this work.
- (iii) To organise rural artisans training.

The District Industries Centre will look after the need of the industries in the District as a whole and will provide all inputs and act as a promotional as well as implementing agency. The loan components of Rural Industries Project and Rural Artisans Programme are being merged into DIC and towns whose population is below 25,000 will get through the DIC all the assistance which is at present available under the Rural Industries Project/Rural Artisans Programme.

Besides, under the DIC set-up, adequate authority would be relegated to the General Manager/Managers so that all the inputs are provided to the entrepreneurs on the spot without referring the matter to the State level or the Central level.

FUNDING OF THE DICS

The District Industries Centre

is a centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India but would be implemented by the State Government. The Government of India will provide non-recurring grant of 75 per cent not exceeding Rs. 3.75 lakhs. The main responsibility of implementing the scheme and making it successful would rest upon the State Government as all the functionaries in the DIC would work under the control and supervision of the State Government.

COORDINATION

All activities of the concerned agencies like Handloom, Handicrafts, Coir Board, Silk, KVIC, etc. would be integrated with the D.I.C. The General Manager of the DIC will co-ordinate with all these agencies for operating these Programmes in his District.

LOCATION OF THE DIC

The District Industries Centre will be located in the District at a suitable place in a separate building with a floor space area of around 500 sq. metres where all the functionaries of the DIC would be placed including the offices of the concerned organisations so that the entrepreneur has all his problems solved under one roof.

MONITORING THE PROGRAMME OF DIC

The DIC Programme will be

monitored at the District level, State level, Regional level and at the Central level. This is being done so that it is ensured that the DICS work effectively to meet the objective for which they have been set up. A Central Co-ordination Committee has been set up with the Minister of Industry as its Chairman and the Development Secretary (Small Scale Industries), Ministry of Industry as its Member Secretary. Similarly, State level Committees have been set up with the Chief Minister (or Minister of Industries) as the Chairman. The District Advisory Committees will have District Collector as the Chairman and will provide guidance to the DICS on various aspects of development. The entire country has been divided into five regions, as given below :—

Northern Region : Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh.

Eastern Region : West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Central Region : Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.

Western Region : Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa.

Southern Region : Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Lakshdweep.

LINKAGE OF DICS

The District Industries Centre will have a very close link with

Cont'd on page 32



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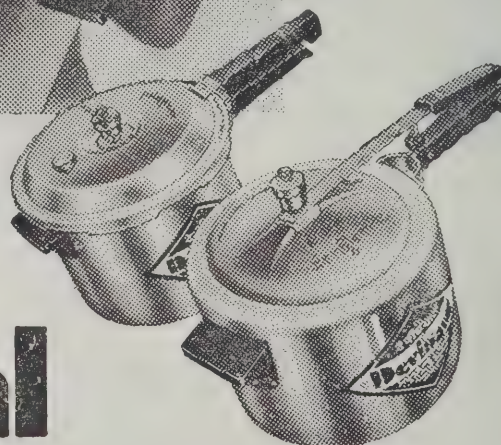
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SPORTS FOLIO

OLYMPIC PROJECTIONS

Now that nearly two years are left before the 22nd Olympics, a "record boom" has begun throughout the world. Thus, high jumpers have set several brilliant records. East Germany's R. Ackerman has become the first woman to clear a two metre bar. Performing indoors, Soviet athlete V. Yashchenko showed 2m 35cm.

"I think prior to the Moscow Olympics my rivals or I will do 2m 40 cm", said he.

"Will some athlete show 2m 50 cm in this century?"

"There are no eternal records", answered the Soviet jumper. At the 1952 Helsinki Olympics a 72 metre high tower was erected in honour of the then record of the Finn Arvinen, who showed 72m in the javelin throw. Today this result corresponds only to the first rating of the single sports classification in the USSR".

Asked why at present records are growing faster than in the

early 1960s, the famous Soviet weightlifter Y. Vlasov, who was the first in the world to overstep the 200 kg mark, said :

"I believe that for many years sport, like science, was accumulating knowledge about man and his genuine possibilities. The present 'record boom' is a direct consequence of this process.

According to Vlasov, the record in the jerk may reach 300 kg.

Forecasting records in swimming, the French newspaper L'Equipe says that present-day achievements in this major Olympic event will become mediocre at the Moscow Olympics. The improvement of technique and hydrodynamic observations of swimmers' entry to the water gives one reasons to maintain that 100 m will be covered in 44sec, 200m in 1 min 38 sec, 400m in 3 min. 25 sec and 1,500m-13min. 20 sec.

These are daring forecasts, taking into account that the present-day

record in the 100m freestyle is 49.44 sec, and in the 1,500m-15min. 2.4 sec.

Five time Olympic champion D. Schollander (United States) introduced some "correction" in the French newspaper's forecasts. According to him, at the 1980 Olympics 100m will be covered in 48.7sec and 1,500m in 14min 25 sec (each 100m in 57.6 sec). This is equal to the world record set in 1924 by the famous Tarzan, J. Weismuller, who, after covering a mere 100m, grew so weak that he could hardly hold on to the rope. Today, D. Schollander believes, an Olympic champion has to swim at such speed the whole 1,500m distance.

According to East German computations, at the 1980 Olympics the record in the 100m freestyle will be 48 sec, and in the 1,500m freestyle 14min 38 sec.

Specialists unanimously maintain, however, that prior to the Moscow Olympics not a single swimmer will be able to show less than a minute in the 100m breaststroke. At present the world record in this event is 1 min 2.6 sec. D. Schollander believes the new Olympic record will be 1 min 1.5 sec. The East German computer has printed out the same result. According to L'Equipe, the new Olympic achievement will stand at 1min 1.8sec. H. Planert, senior coach of the East German select, seems to be more optimistic : "There will be such a bold man, who will show less than a minute in the 100m breaststroke".

It is hard to say, which of the above forecasts will come true. One thing is certain : at the 1980 Olympics we will witness new brilliant records.

As a prelude to the 1980 Moscow Olympics, mass competitions are being held all over the Soviet Union. These have attracted 2,530,000 new comers.

Among the many pre-Olympic Competitions (both on a republican scale, like the Lithuanian Marathon, and on a national level like the Hopeful Games for school-class sport teams), the Peoples' Games of the USSR hold a special place, because of its scale. Upto 50 million participants will compete in five stages. The slogan "The Olympiad is not only for the Olympians !" meets with the greatest response in the Peoples' Games.

Among Olympic projects under construction is a sport palace with an artificial ice rink and seating 3,000 people in Dushanbe, to be got ready before 1980.

Courtesy Soviet Feature

SOUTHERN COMMAND ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIP

The Southern Command Athletics Meet was concluded at Pune on Nov. 18, 1978. The meet was held at the stadium of Army School of Physical Training.

The championship was bagged by "A" Team representing Andhra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala Area with 194 points. The second and third positions were won by "B" Team, representing Maharashtra and Gujarat Area with 141 points and "D" team, representing an Infantry Division with 100 points, respectively.

In this Meet a new Services record was established by Sepoy Kashmira Singh of "A" team in Decathlon with 6145 points. The previous record of 6093 points was

A pat for Sepoy Kashmira Singh (right) from the Army Commander for creating new service record in Deathlon and (left) Company Havildar Major Raj Singh, the Best Athlete of the meet



Captain of the winning 'A' team receiving the Southern Command Athletic championship trophy from Lt. Gen. A. M. Vohra

held by Hav Chand Ram since 1974.

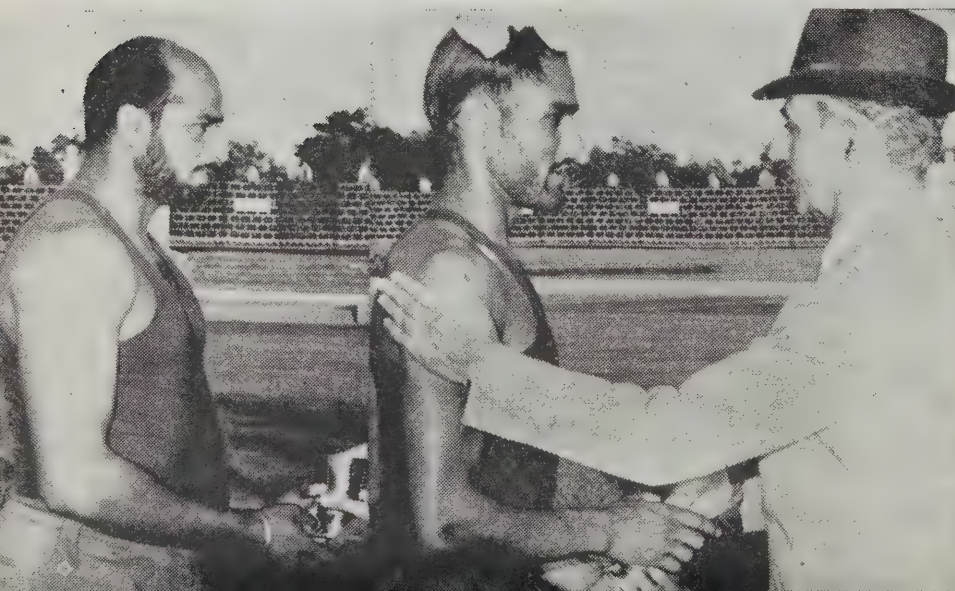
Company Havildar-Major Raj Singh of "A" team was adjudged the Best Athlete of the Meet.

At the close, Lt. Gen. A. M. Vohra, GOC-in-C Southern Command, took the salute at the march past by the participating athletes and gave away the prizes.

RESETTLEMENT NEWS

From Page 28

other State level Organisations like State Financial Corporation/State Small Industries Development Corporation. These State Level Organisations will work in close cooperation with the DIC and provide all necessary assistance to the General Manager/Managers of the DIC so that all the inputs of these organisations are also made available to the entrepreneurs under DIC. The District Industries Centre approach is to help small industries and rural artisans in the Backward Areas. So far, various facilities under the development of small industries programme have benefited mainly the more well-to-do entrepreneurs who have set up the manufacture of sophisticated items in the small scale sector. The DIC approach would be also to help the weaker sections of the community in the rural and backward areas so that they get all the needed assistance to set up village industries to improve their economic condition.



A SINNER AND A THIEF

From Page 27

It should be much better if my journey to the next world commences from this dispensary or from the police lock-up. My distant relatives would then be saved the trouble of cremating my body. They will have to carry only my mother's corpse to the cremation ground".

But no PSI came to arrest him till late in the night. After his work was done, the missionary paid him a rupee and asked him if he would do this work for him on a regular basis to which Raghav replied in the affirmative. Raman then gave him some food and bade him good night with a request to see him the next morning.

When Raghav reached home, the old woman was fast asleep and he too laid himself down on the floor awaiting transmigration from this world.

But nothing happened though the early morning cock began to crow and the rays of the sun commenced dispelling the darkness of the night. The old woman's nostrils snored more healthily than in the days before and she showed no signs of breathing her last.

How he and his old mother had proved immune to the deadly poison was a mystery over which Raghav pondered all the night till the cool morning breeze lulled him too into a slumber.

He got up when the sun began to be a little warm and its rays dragged him out of the slumber and then had no choice but to hurry up to the dispensary and work for the missionary as he had agreed to do the night before. For a moment he wondered if he and his mother were not actually in the other world. But how then the same village, the same people the same missionary, the same hills and everything as it was the day

before. Another moment, he thought he was actually behind the prison bars and it was only a dream in which he was enjoying a free life.

Back from the dispensary in the afternoon, he picked up the bottle the poisonous contents of which he and his mother had gulped the previous night. He was about to throw it away in disgust when he found that it bore Raman's dispensary label.

Raghav's stuff had somehow been stolen by a saner and clever thief. □

IN THE WAKE OF FLOODS

From Page 5

SAGA OF A SAPPER

On 4 September 1978 a detachment of 102 Engineer Regiment was depolyed to evacuate villages Subepur Gujran and Subepur Chauhan on Eastern Bank of Jamuna after having received an urgent request from civil authorities. These villages are located in the bed of River Jamuna and water was rising at an alarming rate.

No. 1538922L Late Sapper Harbans Singh was one of the crew in a boat which was evacuating people from these villages. At about 1730 hours the boat carrying mostly women and children, left Subepur Gujran village. It had hardly covered 20 to 30 meters when a massive wave hit the boat. In panic all the people in the boat shifted to one side and a few jumped into the river. The boat capsized and all the occupants were thrown into the river. Sapper Harbans Singh lost no time and started rescuing children by putting them into the boat which was corrected by other crew members. He saved three lives and in a bid to save others he swam towards a group of drowning women and children. In panic and desperation

all of them caught hold of him. Sapper Harbans Singh made desperate efforts to get the them all to safety. He was drowned in the process of saving more lives. He was a good swimmer and could have easily saved his own life. He sacrificed his own life in a bid to save drowning people unknown to him.

RESCUE WITHIN RESCUE

Sometimes those who are engaged in rescue operations themselves get into trouble and have to be rescued. Such was the case of Dr. Dharam Chand Agarwal who went on a medical mission in Jahangirpura village. Thinking that Army boats had left him behind after he had finished his work, he waded through rough water looking for some conveyance to get away. In the process he stepped into a nala and was nearly drowned. Spr. Sardul Singh of an Army boat spotted the drowning doctor from a distance and without waiting for the boat to reach the spot swam a good 50 feet and saved the saviour in the nick of time.

A SOLDIER'S MERCY

Soldiers they say, are paid to kill. But there are occasions when they would risk their lives to save a person in extreme circumstances. So was it with L/Nk Mahadev Bedgujar. Belonging to Ibrahimपुरi village engulfed by water, there was this man, Ramnath, who was all the times in tears. His wife was stranded in the village and in advanced stage of pregnancy. In the conditions that prevailed the village was unapproachable but not for Badgu ar. He made a daring bid on a boat in the dark and got the women to safety.

Similar was the incident in Balsawa where a man kept pleading with the boat commanders to rescue his old mother marooned in the village. It was left to H/Nk Babu Singh (No. 1520505) to swim across and bring the old woman to the boat which could not go close. As the man met his mother, there was an indescribable expression of gratitude.

(Reports from Lt. Col. G. S. Bains)



**EME Records and Depot Coy
volley Ball team, winners of
No. 1, EME Centre Inter Battalion
Volley Ball Championship 1978-79**

Top right :

**A team of a battalion of Kumaon
Regt., winners of the Brigade
Boxing Championship—1978-79**

**A team of EME Bn, winners
of an Armed Div. Tps. Kabadi
Championship with their GOC**



All The Winners

**A Mahar Bn. team, winners
of an Inf. Bde. Wrestling Cham-
pionship 1977-78** ▷

Bottom right:

**A Divisional Tps. team, winners
of Div. Aquatic Championship**

**A team of Sikh Regt., winners of
Bde. Foot Ball Championship** ▽





Jawans Pray For Peace

In far away Himalayas and in deserts and jungles, the Jawans take time off to pray. They pray for peace on earth for men of goodwill for, now it's Christmas time.



Lady volunteers pinning a flag on the President, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, on the occasion of the Armed Forces Flag Day at Rashtrapati Bhawan in New Delhi



The Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, donating on the occasion of Armed Forces Flag Day



At a function held in New Delhi on December 10, 1978 the President, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, released the Rajaji Centenary postage stamp. Picture shows Shri Reddy, presenting an album of stamps to the daughter of Rajaji, Smt. Lakshmi Devdass Gandhi, while the Union Minister for Defence, Shri Jagjivan Ram looks on

